## THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

#### LATE DISPATCHES.

QUIET IN WASHINGTON. DISSENSIONS IN THE REBEL RANKS.

PHILADELPHIA. Friday, May 3, 1861. Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of the United States Census, who has just arrived here, reports that Washington is quiet. Troops and provisions are pouring in day and night. Mr. Kennedy is now closeted with Gen. Patterson, to whom he brings valuable informa-

The latest news from the tebel forces indicates that dissensions have broken out in the camp of the rebeis. The troops from the Gulf States desire an immediate attack upon Washington, but Virginia opposes it, and the fight among the rival factions is becoming very

FROM WASHINGTON

Washington, Friday, May 3, 1861.

From private sources, believed to be entirely reliable, it is ascentained that Virginis berself does not meditate an advance on Washington, that subject being for the consideration of the Confederate States. Their throwing it ops into Virginia is said to be in anticipation of a declaration of war by the Southern Congress, as well as the apprehension that the gathering of a large military force here is designed ultimately to invade the South.

Charles Tubbets

vade the South.

Charles Tibbets, a member of the Rhode Island
Regiment, marri-d Sarah Beaseley, one of the daughters of the Regiment, last night.

#### FROM PERRYVILLE.

FROM PERRYVILLE.

PERRYVILLE, May 2, 1861.

Major W. W. Morris, with his company and battery arrived here yes er my from Fort Ridgely. Minnesota and are destined for Fort Methenry. If the troope continue to pour into the Fort with the same rapidity it will puzzle the Marcharders to capture it. If they should deem such an unwise move their policy.

On Wednesday a new arrangement was made in pursuance to an order of Gen. Patterson. For some days just persons wishing to travel over the route to

pursuance to an order of Gen Patterson. For some days past persons wishing to travel over the rente to Annapoles, have been provided with a permit, which after being countersigned by Col. Dare, at this point, would, enable them to go expeditionally and safely to Annapolis, there another pass was given to then by Gen. Butter, which permitted the traveler to go as far as W. shi gton. For some reason known only to the officers in command—we did hear an account of one or more trunks filled with powder and pistols, being smog, led through—this privilege has been withdrawn and now hone, unless connected with the Government can pass upon the transports; and it is said that in sfew days the trains will be prohibited from passing below. Newsrk Delaware.

This restriction of travel is by no means pleasant. w days the trains will be prohibited from passing clow Newark Delaware. This restriction of travel is by no means pleasant

more especially as the made are also detained but in time of war many curious man overs are justifiable. Travelers southward will hereafter be compelled to delay their journey, as we understand Gen Patterson delay their jourcey, as will make no exceptions.

#### FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Annapolits, Thursday, May 2, 1861.

The 3d Rifle Buttalion of Worcester, Mass., will leave been to-day with sealed orders for some unknown

Point. They number 200 men The 69th Regiment of New-York will be relieved to-day from guarding the raffroad to the Junction by the day from guarding the range as no means a pleasant

There is no truth in the reports relative to men being hung here. We would like to hang some of the traiburg here. We would like to sers, but have not yet done so. REENFORCEMENT OF FORT MCHENRY

PERFORCEMENT OF FORT MCHENRY
PERRYVILLE, Thursday, May 2, 1861.

Fort McHenry was reenforced yesterday by sixty
United States soldiers of the 4th Artillery.
The steamboat John S. Shriver in charge of Lient
Whatmore, landed the men yesterday afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock. Four months provisions were
also turnised.

The garrison of the fort now comprises between five and six hundred men, with ample provisions for eight

PREPARING FOR ACTION

PREPARING FOR AUTION.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1861.

All travel to the South is stopped to-day. No communication with Bultimore or Washington is permitted by the military authorities. Gen Patterson refuses to give travelers his pass, and holds the roads exclusively for the transport of troops and munitions of war.

chairedy for the transport of troops and municious of war.

Three hundred passengers from Washington reached this city to-day. They have occupied thirty hours in the journey from that capital to this point.

Nineteen members of the 7th Regiment of New-York have just arrived here, and leave immediately to join their comrades at Washington. They go unmediately by way of Perryville and Annapolis.

Commodore Gregory of Rhode Island accompanies this detachment of the Seventh to the capital He intends, notwithstanding his advanced years, to offer his services to the Government. He has been in the navy for 52 years.

## THE NEW-JERSEY TROOPS

THE NEW-JERSEY TROOPS.

TRENON, Friday, May 3, 1861.

The First Regiment, Col Johnson, the Second, Col.

Baker, the Third, Col. Napton, will embark here by
midday, and join the Fourth, Col. Miller, at Bordentown, and will leave that place at 4 o'clock this aftermon, with Brigadier-General Ronyon and staff, proceding down the Delaware and Chesabeneke Canal to eeeding down the Delaware and Chesspeake Canal to Ananolis and Washington. The troops and stores are in a fleet of fourteen steam-propellers, the W Woodward, Fanny Cadwalader, Octorara, Delaware, Karitan, Treuton, Patroon, F. W. Brune, Elizabeth, Franklin J. Farmer, J. B. Molleson, Eureka, and Fanny Gardner.

They will probably pass Philadelphia before 10 this evening. Col. J. Wallen, C. E., goes with the contingent as Quartermaster-General, as far as Washington.

FROM ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, Friday, May 3, 1861.

Nine companies of the Rochester regiment, under command of Col. Quimby, left this morning for Elmira via Canandaigua. An immense crowd of people turned out to see the volunteers depart, and the 54th Regiment, the Fire Department and others, gave them an ecort to the depot. About 2,000 spectators collected about the depot, and the greatest enthusiaem prevailed.

The companies were all full and a number more are The companies were all full and a number more are ready to leave as soon as they get orders. One regiment has been recentled here, and it is understood that Col. J. H. Martindale, intends to get another ready if the State wants their services. The city has appropriated \$10,000 to fit out the regiment which has gone, and citizens have subscribed \$40,000 for the family relief fund. There is but one feeling here, which is for rigorous war, to put down Secession and to carry out this policy Rochester will furnish her full share of men and mean.

and means.

One full company left Dansville this morning for El mira. A splendid banner was presented to the com-panylby the ladies. Over 70 carriages accompanied the

## THE BODY OF CORPORAL NEEDHAM.

Boston, Friday, May 3, 1861.

The body of Carporal Needham, who died of his wounds in Baltimore, was to-day delivered up to the Mayor of Lawrence, for interment there. Remarks were made by Gov. Andrew, and responded to by the Mayor

Mayor
By permission of the Secretary of the Treasury, the
steambost Ben Deford, of the Boston and Baltimore
Line, will sail to-morrow with a full cargo for Baltimore. She is forbidden to call at Norfolk.

## FROM FORT PICKENS.

The following particulars are contained in a letter of a late date:

of a late date:

There are 95 guns on the top bastion—these are termed barbette guns—many of them only fit to repel a storamp party. There were but two ten-inch columbiads mounted. One lower exsemate battery (consisting of what is termed the flank defences) numbers 30 gens, 12-pounders, and there is no doubt but there would be a great loss of life to an attacking party, as they would be cut to pieces by the flank guns. Cot Brown bas been hard at work in getting everything to rights. Sand bags to an unlimited quantity have been placed upon the top bastions: the two extra columbiads, 10-inch, have been mounted. There are but four of them in the fort. They say that Bragg has four large guns near the lighthouse which can rake Fort Pickens.

I presume there are about 4,000 men with Bragg, but

Fort Pickens.

I presume there are about 4,000 men with Bragg, but there is no doubt but the ships can go up to the yard. For McCrea for the past two days appears to be losing its men and yarm, and when we left it was reported to be evacuated. It is worthless, anyhow. The following changes were made: Capt. Walker of the Brooklyn goes hours maded in this steamer; also Gunner Parter of the Sabine and Lieut. Abner Read of the Wyandotte. Commander Poor of the St. Louis commands the Brooklyn; Commander Gibson of the Supply, the St. Louis, Lieut. Mailanny, the Supply; Lieut. Williamson, the Wyandotte. Capt. Cliuz of Company A, 3d Infantry, is to board this steamer. I learn he is to bring up three companies from Fort Taylor.

There are no quarters for men in Fort Pickens, it is in a very bad war—no place to cook, sleep, or, in fact, may comfort for officers or men. By the by, thirty ordinary men joined Slemmer when he left Barrancas, who were transferred to the Bro klyn Blad it not been for these men be could not have held out. The poor tellows suffers or practice.

been for these men be could not have held out. The poor tellows enflered greatly
Lieux, Githman arrived in the Tilinois on the 18th.
Capt. Vojder and Lieux. Slemmer went over to the Navy Yard and to Gen. Brigg. I heard it was to ask the surrender of nit public property. Rrang told them he would communicate with the Government. There is a constructory stationed consisting of two books from the Saone. They cruse by the fort side undity. My opinion of taking Pickens is it will take 20.000 to try a, and the greater part will citate minus heads. The present torce in Pickens is over 30 men. There are about 20 cases are also a corraspector them.

The Mother advertiser's corresponders. April 26, 2015.

panes from Lenkans arrived to det alled a buttled water soldiers handler from New Orleage. Gen. Bright has here there is extended about 1 Courses and feel Scott commanded in the Valley of Mexico. They are all to feel hand and account for the hour that decides the sections of and country.

they of self and country. The crissappreaches nearer and nearer Another day of soldier toll has added to the great preparation. The chairs run-carriages, or whatever the technical term, for several mortius and big gams, came on this morning set ain the gams. I understand with be here

The commander of Fort Pickens is unceasing in his The commander of Fort Pickens is uncessing in the military labors. Like Bragg's, he men work her and night. They have thrown up a bailery offense but near the walls, of heavy gone obtained from their chirs, while on the ramparts they are plants bug opon bag of sand to protect their guns and men. And another is visible to the naked eye even their nuckets

There have been no additions to the United States equatron the week A British vesset, a ship I be-heve from the West Indice arrived this morning. She came in ballast. There is no Gaited States resset to

Capt King of the brig J O Anderson has just ar rived from Fernandina Fia. which place be tell April 25 and where there was very great extitement. The rebelt were having everything their ewn was and they be eved they real's keep the whole Custed States feet from coming into that port by four 12squad of med dumbering sometimes four and some times going se high as fifteen Capt King saw the captain of this battery it showing his orders from the C S A. to keep at bay all armed versels. His men were not under the east discipline, for they came and went when they pleased—a treedom they would be sure to exercise. Capt. King thinks all on the side of going away as soon as danger should present need, for they were conscious that they had not the least projection on the contrary, the sand-bank elevated them in a way to make them a better mark. Their four guns were taken from St. Augustine about four months ago, with the avowed purpose of using them in the cause of Secession, just in the way their United States property has been systematically taken during the last built year or more.

There is a small class of men in Fernandina who go so far as to say to the Secessionists that they do not were not under the least discipline, for they came and

There is a small class of men in Fernandina who go so far as it say to the Secessionists that they do not think it would be safe to fire into a Foited States Government vessel, and privately they go much further in support of the Union tag. Captain King says that he believes, from all he saw and heard that more than built the people are Unionests. Two English sea-captains with whom he conversed had their vessels lying about fifteen miles up the river, at St. Mary s. and they had to go to them by land in a circumous route. On the way they stand one right at the house of a plantar who avowed his indying attachment to the Union flag, and that he would never juilt irrigger against it. And he wile declared her ability and readiness to do the same, and piedged her three grown-up sone te fight the same, and pledged her three grown-up sone to fight for the Union. They are deterred from expressing their opinions to all but fronty and parriotic friends, by the fear of a set of regulators and terrorics. the fear of a set of regulators and terrorists. He save that the day before he left, a telegraphic dispatch came as long as your arm to the effect that Gen. Scott had as long as year arm to the effect that Gen Scott had gone over to the Secessionists and was marshaling the C. S. A troops to move apon Washington, where Jeff. Davis will be settled in the White House by the list of May. This basteried very much his departure. There is an unfinished tort about a mile and a half from the town, and it is occupied by about there means the have Minnie rifles. There are no cannon in it, because the great triator. Floyd, had not a good opportunity to rob some Northern fort of its gune.

HAVRE DE GRACE TO BE OCCUPIED.

The military operations constituting the plan of the campaign, as chadowed torth by our correspondent at Persyville in The Inquirer of yesterday, are to be commenced to-day. Three or four companies of Cel. Dare s command, with a battery of artillery, will cross the Susquehanna River at noon, and occupy the town of Havre de Grace. On Saturday or Sunday troops will be sent forward ten miles, to Bash River. On Monday, a strong force of carpenters and builders will be sent forward to Bush River, with timber and troops, and the bridge there will be rebuilt.

and the bridge there will be rebuilt

The two bridges over the Big and Little Gunpowder

Rivers will be rebuilt as soon as a sufficient military force is sent forward to protect the workmen. The three bridges will be completed by Thursday

next, and this route to the capital will then be oped.
Troops will be sent forward from Philadelphia to reenforce those at Perryville
The reopening of this road the whole distance to Baldelight by the traveling public, and it will once more become the favorite route to Washington. In a mili-tary point of view it will be one of the most important

tary point of view it will be out yet returned to Peroperations of the war.

The steamer Maryland has not yet returned to Perryville. We learn from a New-York officer just from
Annapole that orders have been received at that place
for her to proceed at once to Washington.

Pulladelphis inq. 34

## AN OUTBURST OF PATRIOTISM

The following is a letter from a highly respectable adv in New-York to her guardian, temporarily in Washington dated April 21:

Washington, dated April 21:

MY DEAN FRIEND: I am very much excited I would give all I have in the world if I were in Washington. I want to be a Florence Nightingale. Can t I some? I can hurse the six and wounded. If you knew how my heart bleeds for my country! I will make any sacrifice, only eay I may come. I never telt my womanly weakness till now; never have my feelings for my country a floor been aroused as it is now. Had I am only son, and he my prop and support. I would buckle on his belt and knapsack with my own hards and seel my hat frock to yet him a musket, and

Had I an only son, and he my prop and support I would buckle on his beit and koapsack with my swn hands, and send him to swell the ranks to detend our beloved Capstal, but shas! I am powerless. All my weak bands can do is to scotche those who may fail or be disabled to this goble cause.

I waited two hours in Broadway on Friday to see the 7th Regment—gallant tetlows. It was an effort for me to keep from shouting. I was never so excited. Oh! I did wish I was a man, but I am a woman, and can do woman's work. If can't shoulder a musket, I can nurse the sick and wounded, and will fly any moment you say come. The soldiers will need a kind female hand to help them in the trying hour of sickness and may be death. Who can better sympathize with them than I can! I have stood beade the dying of cear and dear relatives until all have left me and I am alone, now I am ready and anxious to stand by am alone: now I am ready and anxious to stand by those who so nobly and gallantly respond to their country e call. My heart is at Washington, if I am not. If you think it proper, do let me come, I am ready, and wall feel it the greatest privilege. EUGENIX.

#### LETTER FROM A QUAKER SOLDIER. [We are permitted to publish the following letter from a young Friend, now serving in Cairo, to his fath-

er in this city. CAIRO, April 28, 1861.

er in this city.!

Carro, April 28, 1861.

Dear Father: As our Company is now settled here, any letter directed to me at Carro, care of Capt.

M. F. Woods, Union Guards, I will get. We shall probably be here some time, may be it will be our station for the campaign. We have about 800 men here now, and 1,300 more are to be here in a day or two. I am well and hearty, and enjoy myself pretty well. We have not yet got settled, and consequently have not the accommodations that we will have. I am unacquainted with most of the boys here, except those of my own mess—seven in number—of whom five are from Meredosia. I have not slept under cover but two nights since I came here, and that was under a rail-pile covered with straw. We are divided into me-sea of six, but ours has seven. I suppose thee knows that Cairo is the extreme southern point of limois—the Ohio River on one side and Mississippi on the other. Guards are stationed along the levee, which is seven miles around, about 150 yards apart. I have been on guard twice for twenty-four hours a time—four hours off and two hours on—and let no one pass without the countersign. The army has a steamboat here mounted with cannon, and stop and examine every boat that passes. Over 20,000 Colt's revolvers and 2,000 kegs of powder for the Southern army have been seized; the revolvers were marked glass and Schiedam Schnapps. They seize something every day—clothing and arms. Yesterday I was on guard and got wet to the skin, musket all rusty, and no change of clothing. To-day is First Day, and e beautiful day

MR. RUSSELL'S VIEWS OF THE

it is. The mod is drying fast, and I am dry and comfortable. I took the notion to join on First Day noon, and houring that a comeany was to leave Jackstoyalle the next day. I thought I would go up and join, and go back to Meredori, to arrange affairs and then leave; but when I got there I found they were to start that night, so that I had no chance to get back, hence, I sent a note up to Charley to pack up for me, and collect what was due me and pay my debts there, which were jost about even. Thee must write as soon as this to received, don't scold me for coming I will write often and give thee what information I can of what is going on. White we were on our way to Carr dewn its linnois Central Railroad from Decatur everywhere along the toute we were cheered and me Washington, April 1, 1861.

Promail! bave seen and heard, my behef is that the Southern States have gone from the Criam if not forever at least for such time as will secure for their Government an absolute independence that the returnment by war or at their opponents being it, by the certain processes of internal decay arising from independence to their system faulty of the control of the proposition, vivor, and weath for a certain processes which have led to their securior now sphare the Border States most readers to follow them is wears. The the causes which have led to their secretion new spirate the Border Stater most powerful g with a tendency to follow them is not to be issued by those who watch the tourse of events and ar these powerful neutral, oscillate and fire under the pressure of occidents, paries and passions, the Government at Washington and the authorities of the revolute States regard every motion with anxiety—the forms leave the title word of deed they may reper them for ever the states and the fire more deposed by active lengths for the fire more deposed by active lengths that the states more deposed by active lengths. Caire dewn the linnois Central Railroad from Decard everywhere along the toute we were cheered and the Curch feeling seemed to be unanimous until near Caire. Then we would occarionally bear a crowd shouting for Jeff Daws. Here to Caire there are quite a cumber of Dienniconies, but they fare main no demonstration. Farewall Write soon.

MCRE REFUGEES FROM THE SOUTH
On Wednesday evening four gentlemen, a companied by their wives and little ones, reached this place
from the Old Dominion, having been driven from
their bomes on Friday last by a parry of Southern
Relieds, who notified them that they must swear alloguance to the Southern Confederacy within the space
of four nours or clee leave the State, or, if they did
not comply with the order given, they would be put to
death, and their property destroyed. They are quartered at the Great Western Hotel, on Market street
near Thirteenth, having reached this place in their
connersy wagons, bringing with them only a portion of
their clothing as they were compelled to leave behind
their furniture, together with their bedding, property
farms &c. They state that the Secessionis's were
taking forcible possession of oxen cattle, horses, &c.
together with whatever else they could lay their hande
on. The parties are as follower. William C Crocker
Falls Church, Fairfax County, John Crocker, Leon. The parties are as follows: William C. Focker, Le-Falle Church, Fairfax County, John Crocker, Le-wineville, Fsirfax County, Ellsworth Spen, Fairfax C. H., and A. Merrell of the same place. They are all from New-York State, but for the last stateen years have resided in Virginia, engaged in farming. These have resided in Virginia, engaged in farming. These gentlemen represent things as being in a normble con-cition, and every Northern and Eastern man will be compelled to leave the State, or suffer the confiscation of his property. It is their intention to make their of his property. It is their intention to make their homes in New-York State. (Phila Press. May 3. GEN. NYE AS A VIRGINIA PLANTER. On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, Gen. Saerman of New-York and Mr F. L. Buxton of Philadelphia sort. They found there three city policemen all favorable to the rebels, and, after obtaining some important information, left and walked to the Capitol. Having secured the confidence of the landlord, they called again upon their return, and found one of the parties for whom they were looking. They succeeded in convincing him that he was in the bands of friends, and he was kind enough to accept a commission from them to destroy a bridge on the road to Annapolis, and procure sufficient kind so to break up the truck as to prevent the further progress of the military to Washington. To complete the contract, Mesers. Sherman and Buxton took the gentleman in a carriage to Willard's, and To complete the contract, Mesers. Sherman and Buxton took the gentleman to a carringe to Willard's, and untroduced him to two Virginia planters, in the persons of Gen J. W. Nye of New-York, and Col. Vangnan of Kanens. To these gentlemen he gave complete evidence tout he had been concerned in these vagabondish tricks before, and he was therefore escorted to the Armory of the Chay Battalion, and on the following morning handed over to the custody of the Marshal of the District. On Saturday night he gave his name as Pearson, and on Sanday morning as Wright. He was, till lately, an engineer on the Baltimore and Annapois Railroad. He is connected by these of intimate friendship and affection with Bob Haswell and Wash. Goodrich, the notorious Baltimore Plugs.

ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF SOUTHERN HONOR The following letter is in reply to an application for payment of goods sent at the express order of the

no demonstration Farewes Write

quer or die.

Although the Governor of lows called for but one

regiment, two have responded and been accepted.

while a dozen more reg mente can be in readiness at

almost a moment a warning. The same spirit witnessed

bele nearer the scene of action prevails or the

prairies of the West. The women are working day

and night upon the clothing for the soldiers and when

the regiments of the North West come, they will not

only come down like an avalanche, but in the finest

condition. They will come with the motto. "To con-

A PATR OTIC NEW-BEDFORD CAPTAIN

The Busion Traceler save: The Hon Rodne

French of New-Bedford has a staunch whale-ship, but

at Quincy in the time of the war of 1812, for a privateer, which be has offered to sell to the General Government.

erument to be hited as for the defense of our com-merce, but has received no answer from the Navy-De-partment. If the offer is declined ne will offer the tree use of her for a like purpose to this State and will command her three months without pay for services. He would prove a tough customer if he fell in with ded Davis s privateers as he has had one or two con-

hers with pirates siready, when he taught them how

MORE REFUGEES FROM THE SOUTH

a New Bedford Captain can fight.

repudiating purchasers. Monta April 25 1861.

Mesers Colline & Pall-Gents Years with bill and bill of anto, came w band during my absence up country. We Mesers Colling a range of animal suring my absence my of animal canners and during my absence my basico a number. We have been sectored spaints as by Lincoln and his abolition advisors and rom what we team he is backed up by hearly advisors and rom what we team he is backed up by hearly avery man woman and child in the North This being the fact.

\*\*Record that a supposed of the case we would be care we will suppose the case we we would be care. the merceants bare have all suspended daying their Northern debts not be consulted as a subjected. It case we are concurred to very doubtful whether they ever get their pay. Our Northern debts would have been paid if our conservative triends in the North had stood by us but as they have seen guint of guest or we wall ourselves of the law of notions, as app ained by Chancellor Kent-we step sending aid and comfort to the enemy by but sending money into the neemy by but sending money into the neemy by but sending money into the neember of your bench that the big East will out back to New York with neer caree and you will see your morthing beck again. It was receive shell, it is very sometime, whether you ever easy you pus for them.

We thus you or your friendship to the past, and hope you will never one a rime spann in South of a left in the whiche and theories, curpose of congraining is. We are actived as one man

Without you are in a specific and sound of all in the winked and the pourse, europees of contenting to. We are milled acone man and we name to be by the messing of the case to that this way will stop write our times in styles of a cat that case constitutes will stop write our introduction. A cat the case constitute will be retorned over adoptional to a cat the case constitute will be retorned over adoptional to the case of the case of

## FORTS AND FORTIFICATIONS

A correspondent of The Savannah Republican thu enlightens the namitiated public upon the significance of these two words so often used synony mously There is but one fortress in the United States-Portress M.

oe and the other fortined places, defending our historia, an alled one. The sistinction between these terms is very wide. All for

called on.

The distinction betwigs these terms is very wide. All for treases in lorts or crushed places, but all fortears not fortresses. All lowers are subose but shools are not conteres. The relation is forther for distinct that of minor to despir. A fortunary he simply in whysics when the profession of extended discoverable, or the reception of particular and buts for the protes incovered, or the reception of particular and buts for the protes into a series. In the "fulled bases or extensive with any extrinces have been constructed forthe deficies of other fortunation in this county darks and reference principals to hardon decises. Fortises Mannes with its capacity for extrinces for the definee of the important new constructed for the definee of the important new training or the Association of the stienties wall of a fortises involves the name? Considerior based on the possession of virtual of the contribution of the attending wall of a fortises involves the name? Considerior based on the fortise man of the contribution of the contribution of the attending states of a contribution of actions surface places overall as well and contribution of a contribution of actions surface places. Add to the work vocabilary of anythering science. Add to the holder of a vast surface for circumvaliation in contain all and the minor vocabilary of anythering circum.

# THE BLOCKADE. Commodore Pendergrast issues the following order announcing the strict blockade of the ports of Virginia and North Carolina: TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP COMPRELAND,
OFF FORTERS MONROW, V., April 20 4861

I hereby call attention to the pro-immation of his
Excellency Abrham Lincoln, President of the United States,
under date of April 27, 1861 for an efficient blockade of the ports
of Virginia and North Carolina, and warn all persons interested
that 1 have a sufficient vaval force here for the purpose of
carrying out that proclamation.

All vessels passing the Capes of Virginia coming from a distance
and ignorant of the proclamation, will be warned off, and those

and ignorant of the proclamation, will be warned off and the passing Fortress Mource will be required to anchos quide guas of the fort, and subject themselves to an examination.

G. J. PENDERGRAST,
Flag Officer Commanding Home Squadron

#### MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS. The U. S. steam transport Chesapeake, Vail, left

on Friday evening direct for Washington City, with 600 barrels provisions and 120 head live cattle. The steamship Columbia has now on board 32 men of the for the v. lunteers that sailed in the R. R. Cuyler. She has also 15 men of the 12th Regiment as escort to 600 stand of arms. The C. is awaiting the Maine Regiment, which was expected last evening, and should they arrive, will sail early this morning. ARRIVAL OF THE COATZACOALCOS.

ARRIVAL OF THE COATZACOALCOS.

The United States transport Contzacoalcos, Capt. D.
S. Babcock, arrived at this port on Friday afternoon
in 30 hours from the Washington Navy-Yard, where
abe landed the Lhot's Island Regiment. She reports
having, on May 1 5:30 p. m., off Hampton Roads,
spoke steamer Jaker City, on a cruise, and May 3,
at 4:30 a. m. off Cape May, two steamers, supposed the
Harriet Lane and Ster of the South,

AMERICAN CRISTS.
From The London Times April 22

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1861.

ever the after more disposed by active demonstration or over the the hitman decision in their own favor and to attack their permanents to the Slave States by suite of the Morral Paris may be it is probable the must be endered on both sides of the Atlantic, for there is no power to the Government or in the Pre-ident of anderstand to modify its provisions, and there is a strong testing to Mr. Lincoln: Cab-mel against the vive see there is a strong teeling to Mr Lincoln: Cabinet against the extra session to food a memanded in New York, and so combonity expected in some parts of the Union. Nothing our some overwheiming State necessity will overcome that opposition and as the magnitude of such an occasion will have to be estimated by those who are vehemently officeed in at the Congress, it is not likely that a returning and occas when will be considered of sufficient gravity by the Government at Washington to induce them to encount set the infeutities and langers are safely entire to onsequence of the convocation. It is next becames them to a probability the President and the footness will have such control of affairs as to possible in the system of an probability the President and the Cacinet will have such control of affairs as a possible in the stretch of the Government of the carotime ances together with the far more than coordinate responsibility actuated to their position as a Februar Government. It is source, y possible for the Editional far see for the native of any State possessing a power's Executive to comprehend the limit, which are self-steed to the powers of the State in this coult by the satisfied to the state restaurity can be carried by the setting of the State in this coult be carried by the setting of the State in the setting of the carried of the setting of the State in the setting of the carried of the setting of the State in the setting of the carried of the setting of iction of the States supposed to be of destine parties of its Constitution and supporters of its Least-distinct Fage, for instance what is occurring which a few miles of the sent of the Centra. Severement, across the Potomac At a certain ren-frameway which are shout to be removed to For Monroe, in the State of Virginia, and of the fortresses for the detents of the United States. The Legicature of Virginia ski all United States. The Legicature of Virginia ski all night last Saturds. and authorized the Governor of that State to call out the rubble chard in order to prevent by force. I necessary the removal of those while vent by force, I necessary the removal of those guins at the same time offering to the contractor the price which he was to have received for them from the Federal Government. Asked at Mittee where a west of house, or the at the dott on behalf of the market of a tesse, which was edized become to had a cargo of this, stores which he included to sell to the Canada States medical was in observation of Penancia the control to the State of Force restricts the application on the ground state the friends was carried, and the triponer was carried, and the triponer was carried, and the selling the control of the states. that it may be freen from ferrousically. On the other hand the Federal Governages, while she penalties of infecture and there on the versel freed rule of the Jacob House at New York for want of proper clearances from Southert ports. The stereotype place with the words Evacuation of Fort Summer have apparently been worn out but it is believed on all sides that will be abandoned by Major Anderson this week, although I heard a member of the Cabinet declare last wiek that no orders had been usued to that other to evacuate it. If the opinions of some of the Northern wople prevaled the fort would be retuned until people prevaled the fort would be retrined duty it was taken by assault. The Southern Confederation, secure of Fort Samter are now preparing for active operations against Fort Pickens, which protects the entrance to the quondam United States. Navy-Yard at Pearacola, now in the possession of the troops of Florida, and certain organs of the extreme party in the South have already demanded that the forte at Tortiquas.

and Key West, which are situated far out at sea from the coast, should be surrendered The Cabinet of Mr Lincoln is understood to contain the representatives of three different courses of policy that trinity of action which generally produces tor--that trinity of action which generally produces torpid and uncertain motion or complete real. First,
there are those who would, at any risk, vindicate the
rights they claim for the Federal Government, and
use force, even though it could culy, in its most successful application, overrun the States of the South,
and compel a temporary submission, without leading
to the reestablishment of Federal authority or the respectrum of the States with the Union Seconds. incorporation the States with the Union. Secondly there are thus -men of interest and capacity - who there are tho. —men of interest and capacity—who dissenting altogether from the Joettines propounded by the leaders of the revolution, and convinced that the separation will not be permanent, see the surest and salest mode of action in the total abstinence from all aggressive assertion of rights and in a policy of causes ulier of indeterminate longitude and latitude. These statemen believe that like most revolutions, the secession is the work of the minority, and that a the secession is the work of the minority, and that a strong party of reaction exists, which will come to the front by and by, "expel the traitors," and return tri-umphantly with their repentant. States into the besom of the Union. The gentlemen who hold these views have either a more accurate knowledge than the pub-tic, are better read in the signs of the times, or have more faith in the efficacy of maction on the love of most of the outer world. The third party is formed of those who are inclined to take the South at their word—to cut the cord at once, believing that the loss would be a gain, and that the Southern Confederation would inflict on itself a most signal retribution for what they consider as the crime of breaking up the Union. Practically, so far as I have gone. I have failed to meet many people who really exhibited any passionate attachment to the Union for its own sake, or who pretended to be animated by any strong feelings of regard or admiration for the Government of the United States in itself. The word. Constitution is not ever ringing to one a cars. Its "principles and its authority are continually appealed to, but the end is no nearer. The other day I bought the whole Constitution of the United States, neatly printed, for three nearer. The other day I bought the whole Constitu-tion of the United States, heatly printed, for three halfpence. But the only conclusion I could draw was that it was better for States not to have Con-stitutions which could be bought at such very mod-erate prices. It is rather an inexportant moment for the Professor of the Harvard Law School to send the Protessor of the Harvard Law School to send forth his lecture on the Constitution of the United States, and on the differences between it and that of Great Britain Josa as the learned gentleman is glorying in the supremacy of the Judicial body of the United States over Congress, Presidents, and Legislatures, the course of events exhibits that Supreme Court as a mere nullity in the body politic unable to take sognizance, or unwilling to act in regard to matters which are tearing the Constitution into atoms. No one thinks of s; peaning to it, or invoking its decision. And after all, if the Court were to decide, what would be the use of 'te judgment if one or other of the two great parties resisted it? The atima ratio would be the only means by which the decision could be enforced. In the very midst of the hymns which are offered up around the serious of the Constitution, whether old or meaded, all celebrating the powers of the great priestess of the mysteries, there are hereful voices to be heard, which in addition to other matters, deny that the Supreme Court was ever intended by the Constitution to exercise the sole and signal right of interpreting the to exercise the sole and signal right of interpreting the Constitution, that it is competent to do so, or that it would be safe to give it the power. Its powers are indican, not political, and Mr. Cathoun for that very point said. "Let it never be forgotten that if we should absurdly attribut to the supreme Court the expusive and

The argument revolves in a circle; it ends nowhere

There are at present in Washington two of the There are at present in Washington two of the three unrecognized Mintsters Piempotentiary of the Southern Government, Mr. Roman and Mr. Crawford. Judging from the tone of these gentlemen, all idea of returning to the Union, under any circumstances whatever, has been utterly abandoned. Mr. Forsyth, the third of the Commissioners, who is at present engaged in adjusting certain business of a very important character at New York, is expected back in a few days, and it will then be seen whether the Commissioners consent to walk up and down in the salles despos perdus any longer. They are armed with full powers on all questions which can come up for settlement. The Government has refused to receive them, or to take any official notice of them whatever, but there is reusen to believe that certain propositions and negotiations have been laid before Mr. Seward in a private and unofficial manner, to which no reply of a definite character has been given. Before this letter reaches you Mr. Yancey, Mr. Mann, and Mr. Rort will have arrived in Europe to try the temper of the Governments of England and France in reference to the reaches you Mr. Yancey, Mr. Mann, and Mr. Rort will have arrived in Europe to try the temper of the Governments of England and France in reference to the recognition of the Southern States. Both parties have been somewhat startled by the intelligence of an active movement of Spain to gain political ascendancy in St. Domingo; and the news that France and England are sending a combined fleet to these aboves, though com-

ing in a very questionable shape, has excited uneasy feeling and some recrimination.

If the Congress is reas-embled, there is much reason to fear an open rusture; if not, another solution may be arrived at. It is unfortunate for the Government

the arrived at. It is unfortunate for the Government that Gen Scott is suffering at this moment from the instruction of age, and the effect of the great demands made upon his strength. Mr. Lincoln gave a dinner to his Cabinet on Thursday last, the first of the season, in monor principally of Gen. Scott, but the veteran General, who had entered the White Hone, was on ged to leave before dinner was served. There has been a great emigration of candidates and office-hinters from his lince I last wrote, some contented macy more grants ing. It is asserted that there never has been such a clean sweep of office-holders since the prior was attroaced by Gen Jackson. It I am rightly his read the President has the patroage of 140,000 pieces great and small—some very small.

ni) rmed the President has the patrocage of the passes great and small—some very small.

Nost: — The influence of England and of France in the destinies of the Republic is greater than any American patriot would like to admit. It must not be extected therefore that there will be any proof of excessive anxiety afforced by the leaders of either party in reference to the course which may be taken by the England Governments in the present crists, but it is not the eseto be apprehended that an immediate recognition of the confederated independence of the South. nation of the confederated independence of the South, or of the doctrine of absolute individual so vereignly on the part of those States, may pre aputate the bossile action which, in the event of absolute final separation, seems to be inevitable. To the North it would be a neary blow and great discouragement, the consequence of which could only be averted by some very violen of which could only be averted by some very violetic remedies. Separation without war is scarcely to be expected. The establishment of an independent Republic in the Scuth may, indeed, be effected peaceably, but it is not binnarily speaking within the limits of any probability that the diverse questions which will arise out of conficting interests in regard to revenue and State and Federa, ngue can be settled without an appeal to rms. A, the preent minute there is nothing to induce a stranger to believe that an effectual resistance ocald be offered to a wigorous argressive movement from the South, supposing the means to make it existed. store in the achesion or permission of the Border States The North however, is strong in its popula-States The North however, is strong in its population, in its wealth and in its calm. In the hands of the Border States are all the arbitraments of revolution or union of war or peace. By an unmeaning euphement the revolution of the South has been called Secession but the confusion and mischief caused by the exphenistic timidity of statesmen charpear when the set of the South are tested by the standard applicable to revolutionary crises, and by that standard alone are those acts intelligible and coherent. Measured in that way, the selfure of property the deeds and the are made of the leaders of the movement, and the acts of the masses can be property estimated. Mr. Doughas whose mental apacity is a splendid justification of his enormous publical activity and of a first Doughas whose mental apacity is a splendid justification of his enormous publical activity and of a first positive and characteristic of relativity and of a first positive and construct in the nature of a Zoldvera. sons applican that the North, in case of separation must figure the South on the arena of free-crate-that the tail frame be completely aftered and that the futler must be lowered from point to point in propertion as the South the against the North for the commerce of Europe tail the reduction reaches such a commerce of Europe in the reduction reaches such a point that the South, forced to make revenue for the stitule expenses of Government and duable to structure against the superior wealth of the North in such a contest is obliged to come to an understanding with its powerful sompetior, and to sature is a treaty of commerce which and, include all the State-of the North American continent from the Latinuts of of the North American continent from the Islamin of Panama to the ce of the Arctic Seas. The Camount are of course included in such a project indeed it is himful; to say where the means of escaping from their present embarrasement with not be sought by the eading state men of America. But on one point all are agreed. Whatever may bappen, the North will instate on a Free Mississippi. It is the very current of the total continuity of the trade of myriade of people hundreds of missistem New-Orleans. If Louisiana, either as sovereight State or representative agent of the Southern Confederation, attempts to control the navigation of that they we shall see a most terrible and running war.

eration, attempts to control the navigation of that river we shall see a most terrible and ruinous war. Let England look to the contingencies.

Arkit 5.—One month and one day have clareed since Mr Lincoth and his Cabinet were installed at Wartington Long previous to their accession to power or rather to office the revolution of the South Lad assumed the aspect of an independent Government. When the new Administration tried to direct the horses heads they found the rains were cut and all they could de was to attom the Sinte coach and take their of some of failing in a soft place or of the fiery all they could do was to sit on the State coach and take their chance of failing in a soft place or of the flery steeds coming to a stand-till from exhaustion. A month ago and the State Treasury was nearly exhausted, only some £370,000 was forthcoming to meet demands and requirements four times as large. The many was scattered all over the world at stations by no means readily accessible, the army posted along frontier lines, between which and the Northern States was interposed the expanse of the Southern Confederation; the officers disaffected to their individual sovereign. States as to feel indisposed to serve the United States, the whole machinery of Government, or at all events so well affected to their individual sovereign States as to feel indisposed to serve the United States the whole machinery of Government in the hands of the revolutionary leaders, every trace of Federa, existence erased in the South, wiped away by acts which, unless justified by success ful revolt, would be called treasonable, or by force or stratagem, and only two forts held on the seaboard, weakly garrisoned, and unhappily situated with reference to operations of relief in addition to these sources of weakness, came the confusion and apprehension caused by divided counsels, want of cohesion, the disorders of a violent national centest, matriax of adequate support, and, above all, the imperious necesities of the place-seekers, whose importunate requisitions distracted the attention of the Government from the more important business which presented itself for adjustment. It was, of course, necessary to fill the posts which were occupied by elements with man devoted to the interests of a or treatherous tendencies on the part of its sapordinates. Government which could little brook any tabilierence or treacherous tendencies on the part of its an ordinates. But had the Administration been as strong in all respects as any United States Government ever could of can hope to be, in reference to such emergencies as the present, it really could have done little except precipitate a civil war, in which the Border States would have arranged themselves by the side of the Cotton States. A considerable portion of the North would have been hostle to coercion and the theories which have been propounded with much apparent approbation respecting the actual uses of Government, its powers and jurisdiction, show that European doctrines on such pointe are not at all accepted by statesmen politicians and jurists in North America. Without the means of enforcing an authority which many of its own adherents, and most of the neutral parties denied to it. Mr. Lincolu's Administration fluds itself called upon to propound a policy and to proceed to vigorous action. The demand is scarcely reasonable. The policy of such men suddenly lifted to the head of affairs, which they cannot attempt to guide, must be to wait and watch, and they action must be simply tentains, as they have cannot attempt to guide, must be to wait and watch and their action must be simply tentative, as they have o power to put forth with moderate hope of success

any aggressive force.
Be satisfied of this-the United States Government Be satisfied of this—the United States Government will give up no power or possession which it has at present got. By its voluntary act it will surrender nothing whatever. No matter what reports may appear in the papers or in letters, distrist them if they would lead you to believe that Mr Lincoln is preparing either to abandon what he has now, or to recover that which he has not.

The United States Government is in an attitude of

protest; it cannot strike an offensive thew But, if any attack is made upon it, the Government hopes that it will be strengthened by the indignation of the North and West, to such an extent that it can not only epel the aggression, but possibly give a stimulus to

North and West, to such an extent that it can not only repei the aggression, but possibly give a stimulus to a great reaction in its favor.

On these principles Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens are held. They are claimed as Federal fortresses. The Stars and Stripes etti. float over them. Whatever may be said to the contrary, they will remain there till they are removed by the action of the Confederate States. The Commissioners of Mr. Jetterson Davis a Government "have reason to say that if any attempt be made to throw resulforcements into Fort Pickens, unless they receive previous notice of it as premised, it will be a breach of good faith." From sl. I can learn no intention of strengthening the fort is at present entertained, but it may be doubted if the attempt would not be made should any tavorable opportunity of doing so present itself. All "the movements of troops," of which you will see accounts, are preparations against—not for—aggression. At most they amount to the march of a few companies and guns to various forts, now all but undefended. Fort Washington, of which I shall have a few words to say hereafter, was till lately held by a very inadequate force. As a member of the Cabinet said to me, "I could have taken at last week with a little whisky" that potent artillery being applied to the weak defenses of the agad Irish artilleryman who constituted "the garrison. The "formidable military force concentrated in Washington," of which you may read in the American journals, consists of about 700 men of all arms, as far as I can see, and four brass field-guns. There is a good deal of drumming, fifing, marching, and music going on daily. I look on and see a small boad in gay unforms, a small body of men in somber uniforms, varying from 15 to 30 rank and file, armed, however, with excellent rices, and a very large standard, pass by; and next day i read that each and such a company had a parade, and "attracted much admiration by their efficient and solderly appearance, and the manner in which," &c. But these milita

use against regular troops at the outset of the contest, as they have never learnt to act together, and do not aspire to form even but shows. But their existence indicates the strong mintary tendencies of the people, and the manger of doing anything which might turn them against the Government. Mr. Lincolo has no power to make war against the South: the Congress alone could give it to him; and that is not likely to be given, because Congress will not be assembled before the usual time, at less under the pressure of an imperious necessity.

Why then, hold these forts at all? Why not give then up? Why not withdraw the garrhous, strike

the usual time, unless under the pressure of an imperious necessity.

Why then, hold these forts at all? Why not give them up? Why not withdraw the garrhous, strike the day and cease to keep up a useless source of irritation, a me midet of the Southern Confederation? The inswer to these questions is. These forts are Federal croperty. In Government deep not acknowledge the existence of any right on the part of the people of the States. In forte are protests spained the acts of viocence to which the Federal authority has yielded elsewhere. They are moreover, the parits of appar, small as they are no which the Federal Government can rest to registance to the chains of the Southern Confederation to be acknowledged as an independent Reputing. If they were entretained without attack, or without the existence of any pressure mining from the refusal of the Southern authorities to permit them to get supplies which is an act of war, the case of the United States Government would be, they consider, materially which is very great. But serious as these forcetained value is very great. But serious as these forcetained value is very great. But serious an after forcetain reputing relations, there are in reference to domestic politics will more weightly inducements to hold them. The effect produced in the North and North-Westby an attack on the forts while the United States has a floating over them would be as useful to the Government at Washington as the effect of abandoning the forts or camely surrendering them would be hurring to them in the estimation of the extreme Republicans. A desperate attack, a gallant defense, the sheating of the blood of gallant men, whose duty it was to defend that intrusted to their keeping, and who welded only to numbers—the outrage on the United States flag—would create an excitement in the Union which the South with all its determination and course is anything to provoke, but which the Government would be forced to use in its own service. Such an event must lead to where a very terrible and mer soc. I scarcely venture to leave the hears population in granted to his rear, and his flanks meaned by the sea-tome Northerners on the one side and by such operations at the water-shods a guifficantly indicate on the other. It is talle to speculate on the incidents of that which may dever seem and which occurring, may assume the foregraphical aspect of border skirmishes or the tremendous proportions of a war of races and creeds insensited by the worst elements of servile and civil config. The Government of Mr. Lincoln hope and notice that the contest may be avered. The Commissioners of the South are inclined to think, also, there will be a cearcial solution obtained, of course, by full soncession and secondarial solution. But inaction cannot hast in the part of the South Already they have begung the everem of coercion. The supplies of the garrison at Summer with be cott oil henceforth, if they are not already forbidies. They do not tear the moral effect of the art in them can stop the progress of a movement which will they toudly think, absorb all the other States of the Union, and leave the New-England States to true as innegatificant Republic of its own, with a possible larger feeting in Canada. Their opponents in the North are as fully satisfied that the direct Nomester. the North are as fully satisfied that the direct Nemesla will isli on the Montgomery Government in the atter rain of all their States the moment they are left to

The Government is clated at the success of the loan, and Mr. Chase has taken high ground in refusing offers made to him yesterday, and in receiving to issue Government securities for the balance of the amount required to complete the amount. Mr. Forsyth, one of the Scathere Communisationers, who has just returned from New York here, is equally satisfied with the temper of parties in that city, and seems to think that the New Yorkers are preparing for a secession. But, thought States may be sovereign, it has never been asserted sost cities of portions of States are so, and in the westert and northern portions of the State of New York there is a large agricultural population, which, with the aid of Government, would speedify suppress any attempt to secede on the part of the city of men are to be telleved who say they know the circumstances of the case. Virginia is claimed by both if men are to be believed who say they anow the in-rumstances of the case. Virginia is claimed by both both sides, but accounts this morning are to the effect that the Secessioniste have been defeated on a division by a vote of two to one in favor the Union; and, although Gen. Houston appears to be forced to accept the eithation for a time, there are many who thank he will organize a strong reaction against the dominant

Whatever may be the result of all these diverse actions, the Great Republic is gone? The shape of the fragments is not yet determined any more than their tate. They may reunite, but the cohesion can never be perfect. The shap of the State was built of too many "platforms," there were too many officers on board, perhaps the principles of construction were erroneous, the rigid cast-iron old constitution gams bard violently when tried with new projectiles—any way those who adhere with most devotion to the reason admit that it is parted right amidships, and that it prestige has vanished. The more desperate of these would gladly see an enemy of go out of their way to find one, in the hope of a common hond of union being discovered in a common animosity and danger.

The Naval preparations, of which you will hear a good deal, are intended to make good existing deficiencies and to neet continguicies. At any other time the action of Span in St Domingo would create a cry for way. New all the Federal Government can do in

chemes and to meet contingencies. At any other time the action of Spain in St. Domingo would create a cry for war. Now all the Federal Government can do in the demand and receive explanations. In reply to Mr. Seward's impuries, the Spainsh Minister has possibly stated that the recent events in St. Domingo have been caused by the acts and threats of Hayti, which forced the Dominiciane to call to the aid and claim the protection of Spain. There have been several attempts from time to time to induce France to assume the dominion of its former poscession, and it is not unlikely that an excellent understanding exists between the Court of Madrid and the Emperor. Napoleon in reference to the subject. The report that the Mexican have made, or contemplate making, an attack on Texas, is scarcely worthy of credence.

As to the Mortill tartif, I can only repeat what I nave already said. It must be borne till results show that it cannot be persisted in. Then only will it be repealed or modified. The theory of the Government is, that the United States always takes far more from Europe than it can pay for. "If the revenue is collected there is no ground for complaint. The English and French manufacturer will be satisfied, as well as the Northern population. If the revenue is not collected then the tariff must be repealed, and that will be done within the year if the mischiel is serious." Birungham, Wolverhampton, and Manchester must make the Verner best they can out of the doctrine.

#### METPOPOLITAN HOME GHARD. SPEECHES OF THE HON F. P STANTON, SENATOR

Home Guard, held at Room No. 41 Aster House on

FOOT, AND MAYOR WOOD. At the meeting of the Committee of the Metropolitan

Friday morning, the Chairman, CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, esq. after stating the objects of the organization, introduced the Hon F P Syrayror of Kansas. He gave a resume of the topic of the day. In carrying forward the was he thought the enemy should be met in his strongholds. [Cheers.] Probably it would be necessary to move upon Richmond and take it. [Cheers, and a voice, "That is the spot."] He believed it would be necessary to move upon New Orleans and take possession of that city. [Cheers.] For that was the great reservoir of the resources of the Southern Confederacy. Cut off New Orleans, and the head of the sebelhon is cut off. Such a course should be presented not for the subjugation of Richmond, Charleston and New Orleans, but for their preservation and protection. Especially for the preservation and protection. Especially for the preservation of the vast body of toyal citizens whose voices were smothered, but was were still to be found throughout the whole southern country. [Cheers.] And also for the preservation of the set who head be impelled to fly from the intaroal persecution where they had be impelled to fly from the intaroal persecution where they had net at their own homes. The randard of Persea automy, landed by Government John which they had be interest to have a war squares Slavery, nor Would it prove to be unless it should be prolopped, and the people of the North thereby exasperated beyond endurance. He believed that if the people of the South should find it necessary to call upon the Government for protection from servile incurrection, 20,090 bayonets would be ready for the work. The speaker would relate an incident which would suffere the truth of this statement. A few days since, a number of slaves had escaped from Maryland, and were deeing through the towns on the Pennsylvania boarder. From the natural indisposition in the heart of every man to make himself as lave-catcher, or from some other cause, they were allowed to go on their way undisturbed. [Cheers.] But one of the result and malitutions, said that as soon as the white men went off to esq , after stating the objects of the organization, introduced the Hou F P STANTON of Kansas. He gave a The Mockading vessels are the United